FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 DECEMBER 1983

Kuwait Bombings

Damage, Casualties — The administrative building in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait "collapsed" when a truck loaded with explosives crashed through the embassy gate and exploded inside early on 12 December, KUNA announced. Fire broke out in the administrative and consular offices and there were casualties, the agency added, though they could not yet be identified, while AFP estimated that about 100 people were injured with that figure expected to rise. Almost simultaneous with the U.S. Embassy blast, a booby-trapped car parked near the control tower at Kuwait International Airport exploded, killing one person and injuring others, KUNA reported. The agency also reported that another booby-trapped car exploded in front of the French Embassy, wounding at least three. There were also bomb explosions at the Ash-Shu'aybah oil refinery, the electricity control center, and a residential compound in Al-Bida'.

In remarks reported by KUNA, the minister of state for Cabinet affairs placed the total casualty figure from the bombs at 2 dead and 54 injured. He reported that the Kuwaiti Cabinet went into emergency session to discuss the blasts and that a number of suspects were arrested. WAKH reported that a seventh bomb was discovered outside the government passport office before it could go off and was removed and safely exploded.

Responsibility Claim — The Islamic Jihad Organization, which also claimed responsibility for suicide bombings of the U.S. and French contingents of the Multinational Force in Beirut, claimed responsibility for the blasts in an anonymous telephone call to the AFP office in Beirut. The caller also claimed there was a seventh bomb which had not yet exploded at the time of the call, the agency added.

PLO Affairs

The Israeli Navy shelled the port and other areas of Tripoli on the night of 9-10 December and forces loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned the fire, according to a PLO communique reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. Israeli military sources denied that the Israeli Navy had again bombarded 'Arafat's positions in Tripoli, Jerusalem radio reported. Commenting on the Israeli action against a loyalist position near the port the previous morning, military experts cited by Jerusalem television dismissed PLO claims that the Israelis had made a landing attempt but stressed that the attack was intended to make it clear that Israel opposes the evacuation of 'Arafat and his forces by sea, "not only with words and phrases." Whoever decides to send ships to evacuate them should take into consideration the "active Israeli presence" in the area, the experts said, although this does not mean Israel will use force to prevent the evacuation. As for speculation that ships escorting the Palestinians from Tripoli might be attacked, an Israeli source said the French Government has no need to even consider such an "unlikely possibility," Jerusalem radio reported.

A Palestinian source cited by KUNA on 12 December said France informed 'Arafat that it is still committed to protecting the evacuation, which is expected to begin 15 December with 'Arafat and some of his forces sailing for Tunisia. The Italian foreign minister announced earlier that Italy is willing to provide a ship to evacuate wounded Palestinians but must still consider the request to supply a warship to escort the evacuees, ANSA reported. Meanwhile, the Greece asked the four governments of the Multinational Force in Lebanon to provide security guarantees for Greek ships, according to an official statement broadcast by Athens radio.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that the United States has held secret contacts with Syria to facilitate the evacuation of the Palestinians overland through Syria. In an interview with Radio Monte Carlo, however, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan said the Syrians have not responded to the PLO's request that Syria allow a Palestinian withdrawal overland and he opined that they are unlikely to assent to this demand. The PLO has also asked Syria to provide air cover for 'Arafat's forces as they gather at Tripoli port prior to departing by sea, according to reports by AFP and MENA. Meanwhile, 'Arafat told members of Tripoli's Higher Coordination Committee that the departure plan will be implemented after the formation of a Lebanese security force to ensure the safety of the evacuees and after an exchange of prisoners between the Palestinian loyalists and dissidents, MENA reported.

The Voice of the Palestinian Revolution radio broadcasting from Turbul remained unheard over the weekend. The Lebanese weekly *AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI* reported that PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril has taken over the dissident leadership from Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, according to MENA.

Lebanon

Political Developments — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld on 9 December and discussed the situation in Lebanon, particularly in and around Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. Al-Wazzan informed Rumsfeld of his "astonishment over and rejection of" Israel's opposition to the plan to evacuate the Palestinians from Tripoli and conveyed "Lebanon's protest" over the 9 December "Israeli aggression" near the city.

Foreign Minister Elie Salim visited Saudi Arabia 9-11 December todiscuss the results of President Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to the United States and the current Lebanese situation with King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, SPA revealed. Before going to Saudi Arabia, Salim had discussed the same issues with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami,

according to Damascus radio. Following his Damascus meeting with Salim, Karami announced that he would boycott any resumption of the Geneva-based Lebanese national reconciliation talks, KUNA reported, because of the results of the president's visit to Washington.

Al-Musawi Interview — In an interview with the London-based *AL-MAJALLAH*, Islamic Amal leader Husayn al-Musawi warned "the French and the Atlantic alliance people" that the "confrontation" against the U.S., French, Israeli, and other forces will continue, but will not use the same "fighting methods." "The war against those people," he stated, "will be of a new and special kind." Al-Musawi reaffirmed his position that the Islamic Amal had nothing to do with the recent bombings of the U.S. and French headquarters in Beirut and that of the Israelis in Tyre.

Security Situation — An Italian soldier was wounded by a stray bullet on 11 December in Beirut, where exchanges of shell fire and clashes continued around Lebanese Army positions throughout the weekend of 9-11 December, according to reports by Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios. Meanwhile, Army positions in the mountain area, including Suq al-Gharb, came under fire throughout the weekend, Beirut radio stated, adding that Army positions in the Khaldah and 'Aramun regions also came under all types of fire on 11 December. In the south, one IDF soldier was killed by a bomb explosion while on patrol in Sidon on 11 December, according to Jerusalem radio, while an Israeli patrol in Kafr Milki was confronted by local residents but escaped by firing into the air, Beirut and Jerusalem radios noted.

Syria

A military spokesman cited by Damascus radio reported that Syrian air defenses shot down an Israeli plane overflying Syrian territory southwest of Tartus on 9 December. The radio also said that Syrian air defenses in Lebanon hit one plane when they opened fire on an Israeli formation. Israeli military sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied both of these claims "out of hand."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by IRNA "categorically denied" an Iraqi claim that six Iranian "naval targets" had been destroyed by the Iraqi Air Force and Navy, stating that in reality Iraqi forces had attacked two Cypriot and Greek vessels but Iranian naval and air forces had defended the ships and "aborted" the attack. The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* asserted that Iraq will "continue to destroy" ships that ignore its warnings "regardless of their nationality or the flag they carry" and reaffirmed the Iraqi position that all ships ignoring Iraqi warnings will be targeted for destruction "from the moment they enter the exclusion zone," INA reported.

Geneva OPEC Meeting

The Geneva OPEC meeting concluded on 9 December and released a communique, transmitted by OPECNA, confirming earlier reports that the conferees had agreed to adhere to the existing production quotas and price ceilings established at the March 1983 meeting in London. The conference also deferred discussion on the appointment of a secretary general to a later date pending further consultations.

Regarding the conference's failure to adopt the Iranian proposal that the marker price be raised to $34 per barrel, in remarks reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Petroleum Minister Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi asserted that no one at the conference was prepared to oppose the price increase and that in fact most wanted it but would not support it. He maintained that Iran did manage to "justify" the existence of a work committee to investigate the issue, which hopefully will make the OPEC members accept the price rise. Gharazi insisted on Iran's "right" to the secretary general position, adding that his country will not give it up or "allow this matter to be in the hands of others."

North African Affairs

Libya — JANA reacted to Secretary of State Shultz' 9 December announcement of a ban on all U.S. exports to Libya by stating that this move affirms "the aggressive nature of the U.S. Administration based on hegemony and the use of force" and characterizing the U.S. charges that Libya supports terrorism as "false allegations."

Tunisia — President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and Foreign Minister Benji Caid es-Sebsi each met with the secretary of state on 10 December, Tunis radio stated. Es-Sebsi stressed that the United States must take a more balanced stance between Israel and the Arabs, the radio added. High-level diplomatic sources told KUNA that Mzali's talks with Shultz were "distinguished by Mzali's complete frankness and bitter criticism of American policy in the Middle East." Mzali leveled bitter criticism at the U.S.-Israeli "strategic agreement" and the "fact" that U.S. forces in Lebanon are "helping one group against another instead of being neutral," the sources stated.

Algeria — Soviet First Deputy Defense Minister Nikolay Ogarkov ended his visit to Algeria on 10 December after having met with several leaders including President Ahmed Abdelghani and Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, TASS and Algiers radio reported.

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Foreign Ministry Statement on U.S. Actions in Lebanon

LD120600 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul, Dec 11, BAKHTAR — A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan here today reads as follows:

Tens of fighter bombers flying from the aircraft carrier of the U.S. navy, while carrying out aggressive missions against the national and patriotic forces of Lebanon, have bombarded the positions of Syrian soldiers who are among the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

It is now not a secret to anybody that the USA and Israel by using the policy of strength and intimidation wish to impose their hegemony on the Arab countries of the Middle East by striking separate deals with them.

Making use of the experience gained from Camp David deal, the American imperialists and Israeli Zionists endeavoured after the expulsion of the forces of Palestine Liberation Organization from Beirut to impose another capitulatory agreement on Lebanon.

Realising the fact that Washington's diplomatic intrigues and middleman's missions in the affairs of the Middle East could not fulfil their imperialist objectives, the Government of the USA openly resorted to a policy of military pressure against Syria and all those countries which resist the diktat and hegemonistic policy of Israel and the USA.

This is not the first time that the Arab republic of Syria has become the victim of the aggressive actions of Washington. Despite repeated UN decisions on the withdrawal of aggressive Israeli forces from the occupied territories of Arab countries, the Israeli Zionists supported by the USA continue the occupation of a part of the territory of Syria in Golan Heights.

Washington didn't content with this after landing its naval forces in Lebanon territory, it launched several other aggressive and provocative military actions against Syria, as a result of which, the Government of Syria lodged severe protests with the UN Security Council.

The leaders of Washington who become used to ignoring the decisions of UNO went even farther and lately have resorted to direct aggression and open intervention against the positions of Syrian soldiers who are part of the Arab peace keeping forces in Lebanon.

This is testified to by the shooting down of two American bombers by the air defence forces of Syria and the capture of an American pilot.

These facts prove that the USA in collaboration with Israel has launched such new aggressive and provocative actions which will lead to disastrous consequences not only threatening the independence and territorial integrity of Syria, Lebanon and other countries of Middle East, but also peace and security in the region and all over the world.

The U.S. Air Force attacks on the positions of the Syrian peace keeping force in Lebanon were carried out in order to aggravate tensions in the region and to create a pretext for further intensification of the aggressive actions of Washington against Syria which does not surrender to terms imposed by USA and Israel in Lebanon.

In reality the recent aggressive attacks of the U.S. Air Force is a part of the joint Washington-Tel Aviv strategic plans for strengthening and expanding the U.S.-Israeli domination over all Arab regions of the Middle East by forcibly imposing a solution of their liking on Lebanon.

Such predatory and provocative actions of U.S. imperialism which have created a serious danger to the security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria and all countries of the region in general are totally in contradiction with the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN Security Council on Lebanon and all accepted norms of international relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA while seriously condemning the U.S. aggressive actions against Syria and other Middle East nations, declares its full solidarity with Syrian people and other Arab countries who are defending their independence and territorial integrity vigorously and are resisting against the joint U.S.-Israel attempts for imposing their hegemonistic terms in the Middle East phenomenon.

200 'Counterrevolutionaries' Killed, Arrested

LD110630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0500 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul, dec 8, BAKHTAR — Over 200 counter-revolutionaries were arrested in Badakhshan Province.

This big gang while bringing a large quantity of arms and ammunition from abroad to inside the country via Ziba sub-district of Badakhshan Province was intercepted by the security forces of the DRA. A number of them were killed and the rest arrested.

Seized from these bandits were a field gun, mortar, rocket launchers, heavy-machine-guns and other assorted arms and ammunition.

Meanwhile another group of counter-revolution who had been robbing belongings of passengers on the highway from Mazar-e Sharif to Balkh district of Balkh Province were arrested by the security forces in the province.

Karachi Paper Reports Mujahidin Activities

GF110848 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 4 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Peshawar, 3 Dec (APP) — The mujahidin's fight against the Karmal-Soviet imperialism continues. APP reported that on 1 December the mujahidin downed a Soviet helicopter in the Ghowr area of Paktia Province. The crew of the helicopter was killed. Soon after the helicopter was downed, other Soviet helicopters arrived on the scene to retrieve the dead.

Afghan mujahidin attacked the (Malgi) Octroi post in Torkham, killed one Karmal officer and five soldiers,and captured a considerable quantity of arms. Several of Karmal's soldiers guarding the post surrendered to the mujahidin. The captured commander of the post, Lieutenant Ghulam Rasul, later said that he had been serving in the Torkham area for the past 18 months, assigned to various posts under the command of the frontier force headquarter at Jalalabad. He said the mujahidin have been repeatedly attacking these posts and the Karmal government has been replacing the casualties.

Meanwhile, reports from Kabul indicated that the mujahidin killed Abdus Samad Wesa, a leading member of the National Fatherland Front, some 2 weeks ago. Wesa was lured out of his house in Kabul and killed.

Zahir Shah Envoy on Problems in Uniting Opposition

PM071003 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Nov 83 p 5

[Former Ambassador Humayun Shah Azefi interview with Stefan Lindgren in Peshawar: "Difficult To Agree on Exile Regime" — no date given]

[Text] Peshawar — "Perhaps it will take 2 months, it might take 6 months or more. But a national assembly that can form a government in exile is a necessity to defeat the Soviet Union diplomatically and politically," said Humayun Shah Asefi, brother-in-law and cousin of Afghanistan's ex-king Zahir Shah. Humayun is leading a delegation in Peshawar from the ex-king in Rome to hold talks with the exile parties.

Humayun is his fifties and prior to the Soviet invasion was Afghanistan's ambassador in West Germany. He also took part in the Stockholm Afghanistan tribunal.

When ex-King Zahir Shah spoke out in early July after nearly 5 years of silence and addressed a call for unity to all mujahidin, Islam's holy warriors, Humayun began to pull strings. After consultations with Afghans abroad and with various mujahidin groups, the ex-king appointed a 16-man commission which, in its turn,chose a 6-man delegation to go to Peshawar where the 10 Afghan exile parties have their headquarters.

"Our war has two positive sides and one negative side," Humayun said. "The positive sides are that we have fought well and liberated 90 percent of the country and that the mujahidin have begun to cooperate on the internal front. The negative side is the lack of agreement between the parties, which in some cases has led to tragic clashes inside the country but which above all has meant that we have been defenseless on the diplomatic stage. There are no mountains to hide in there. One day there must be representation for 75 to 80 percent of the Afghan people able to carry through a political solution to the war.

"The only real representatives of the Afghan people today are the fighters on the home front. The old social structures have disintergrated and new men have seized power. Our aim is to gather 500 of these in a national assembly, a "loya jirgah," which could take place in some Islamic country or somewhere else — but not in Afghanistan as long as the Russians have control of the air. There will of course also be representatives of those people who are not mujahidin for various reasons — those who are too old and too weak to fight, those who have been forced into exile, and so on."

Humayun is very critical of the unhealthy climate of mutual suspicion which prevails between the parties in Peshawar, with the majority grouped in a fundamentalist 7-party alliance and the rest in a nonfundamentalist 3-party alliance (where two of the three party leaders are related to the old king). The 3-party alliance has already given its backing to Zahir Shah's initiative, but what will be interesting will be to see how the fundamentalists will react.

Hitherto, they have used very harsh words to dismiss Zahir Shah as a "desperate person" with KGB contacts and to remind people that in his day the king allowed women to put aside their veils, that the Ramadan fast was not observed, and that the king even had a wine press built, a deadly sin according to Islam.

"But even if the party leaders in Peshawar say 'no,' many commanders inside the country will say 'yes.' The ties between them and the Peshawar parties are often only logistical, not ideological. People belong to a party, perhaps to several, to get weapons."

Humayun did not want to reveal anything about what meetings he has had with fundamentalist leaders, but it is known that he has at least met Dr Rabbani, one of the most important leaders, whose party is supported by Masud, the famous resistance leader from Panjshir Valley. Nor was Humayun able to say much about what a loya jirgah would be able to do: "It would have to be free to decide that itself. But we know that the Russians are working toward long-term plans, moving people between various parts of the country, changing the contents of education, and so on. We cannot win simply by shooting down helicopters. We must lay the foundation for the future."

The Humayun delegation includes no former ministers from Zahir Shah's days. The choice fell intentionally on people who could not be suspected of wanting to reestablish the king's court. Humayun also thinks that all are agreed that the monarchy is part of the past. The king, who is now in his eighties, has no plans to return other than as one of the 500 in a loya jirgah if he is asked. For polemic purposes the fundamentalists have in the past asked the king to send one of his sons (Ahmad Shah is around 45) or "at least one of his daughters," a gross insult in Muslim eyes.

Will Humayun's delegation succeed?

"We do not know. If we do not succeed in finding 500 true representatives, no loya jirgah will be summoned. For we cannot fool the world. The West's intelligence services know who is fighting in Afghanistan. The Russians also know. Our own people know. We must have leaders like Masud from the Panjshir Valley and (Sai Jaglan) from (Shorai), "the council" which administers free Hazarajat (Afghanistan's central mountainous region).

Is there any connection between Humayun's mission and the peace talks held in Geneva under the leadership of an envoy from UN chief Javier Perez de Cuellar?

"No, we have not met. First we must create a true representative of the people, then we could meet the United Nations. We also have the feeling that the UN-led talks were primarily to solve the refugee problem and not the root of the evil, the Soviet invasion. However, this does not mean that we think it wrong to talk with the Soviet Union. A free Afghanistan must have good relations with all its neighbors. However, on one point, there can be no compromises — our sovereignty and our right to choose ourselves what values by which to live."

Reportage on ICO Foreign Ministers Conference

Moroccan Minister's Address

LD091622 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 9 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahid Belkeziz declared on Thursday that Morocco was looking forward with pride to hosting the fourth Islamic summit that will be held in Casablanca beginning January 16, the day when King Hassan II will be receiving the kings, emirs and presidents of Islamic countries on the soil of their Moroccan homeland.

Taking the floor before the 14th Islamic conference of foreign affairs ministers currently taking place in the Bangladesh capital, Dhaka, Mr Belkeziz expressed hope that the upcoming Islamic summit would contribute in meeting the Islamic nation's aspirations to solidarity, grandeur, glory, and prosperity.

Evoking Morocco's concern over the Islamic world's political issues and its support to Islamic causes, Mr Belkeziz recalled the action undertaken by the kingdom since King Hassan II had launched the appeal for holding the first Islamic summit in Fes (?in) the wake of the burning of the Al-Aqsa mosque.

This appeal, Mr Belkeziz said, was aimed to face the challenge launched at the Muslims and to strengthen Islamic solidarity through a joint action, adding that Morocco had spared no effort to grant all necessary support to the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has since become a strong and dynamic organism.

After he stressed the importance of the political, economic and cultural items on the agenda of the 14th conference of Islamic foreign ministers, the head of Moroccan diplomacy affirmed that the Middle East problem and particularly the issues of Al-Quds and Palestine are the cause of believing Arab people who is oppressed by a ferocious enemy practicing an expansionist policy of Judaization.

Recalling the Moroccan sovereign's commitment to defend Al-Quds and Palestine, Mr Belkeziz reviewed the actions led by King Hassan II, chairman of the seven-member committee formed by the 12th Arab summit in Fes, the steps he undertook, and the various contacts he made at the international level with a view to defend the cause of Al-Quds and Palestine and explain the Arab peace plan that was endorsed by the 12th Arab summit.

In this respect, he recalled the sovereign's visit to the United States at the head of the seven-member committee, his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and the royal speech before the United Nations' 30th General Assembly.

Mr Belkeziz also explained the royal initiatives aimed to ensure a coordination between the Arab seven-member committee and the eight-member committee on the Palestinian issue formed by the Non-aligned Movement.

The Moroccan foreign minister evoked in his address the Iraq-Iran war, the Afghan issue, the struggle of Namibian and South African peoples for their independence, their combat against racial discrimination, as well as the drought affecting the countries of the Sahel.

Dealing with economic, cultural and social questions, Mr Belkeziz indicated that a joint Islamic action cannot be efficient without further cooperation in all areas.

After he stressed the importance of the Rabat-based Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) for the spreading of Islam and Islamic civilization, Mr Belkeziz reaffirmed Morocco's moral and material support to the organization and called on the OIC member countries to help the ISESCO materialize the purposes for which it had been created.

Mr Belkeziz finally expressed Morocco's wish to see Islamic countries support the Casablanca-based Islamic Center for Trade Development whose main purpose is the consolidation of economic and commercial cooperation among Islamic countries.

11 December Conclusion

BK110906 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The 14th Islamic foreign ministers conference ended in Dhaka this morning. The conference adopted a declaration known as the Dhaka declaration on human rights in Islam. The conferencce also adopted a number of resolutions concerning Islamic ummah [community].

The resolutions, among others, endorsed all previous resolutions of the Islamic conference on Middle East and Palestine and called for their speedy implementation. It reiterated its commitment and adherence to the principles and conditions of the third Islamic summit (?with a full) simultaneous observation no durable and just peace can be established in the region. [sentence as heard] The conference calls for complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians including an independent and sovereign state of their own. The Organization of Islamic Conference [ICO] foreign ministers underscored the need for setting up an international committee at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly to investigate crimes perpetrated by the Zionist state following its invasion of Lebanon. The conference also supported the Arab peace plan approved by the 12th Arab sumit conference in Fes for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East problems.

The conference strongly condemned the minority regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia. The foreign ministers expressed their full support to the liberation struggle being waged by the South-West African Oeople's Organization, SWAPO; for national independence in united Namibia, and to the struggle of the South African people for their national self-determination. The conference called upon (all states to respond positively to the proposal for the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

In his concluding address this morning the conference chairman, Mr A. R. Shamsud Doha, expressed his deep gratitude to the delegates for their sincere and untiring efforts for making the

conference fully successful. He described the Dhaka delclaration as a historic document. The foreign ministers, he said, took a number of steps to strengthen cooperation among the ICO member states in economic, political, and social fields.

The ICO secretary general, Mr Habib Chatti, in his speech highly appreciated Dhaka's contribution to the cause of Islamic world. He also thanked the Government and the people of Bangladesh for hosting such a confernce and bringing it to a successful conclusion.

Later, leaders of Upper Volta, Arab Yemen Republic, and Malaysia spoke on behalf of Africa, Arab, and Asian countries. All of them while eloquently praising Bangladesh's active role in all Islamic forums expressed their gratitude for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality extended to them by the Government and the people of Bangladesh.

The Saudi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahmim Mas'ud also spoke on the occasion. He assured his country's all possible support for the cause of the Islamic ummah. The chairman of the ICFM [Islamic conference of foreign ministers] read out a message addressed to him by the current chairman of the Islamic summit, King Fahó of Saudi Arabia. The chair of the Dhaka meeting, Mr Doha, moved an obituary resolution on the sudden death yesterday of the Maldives delegation member, Mr Hussain Halim, which was unanimously adopted.

Adoption of Final Declaration

BK111658 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The 14th Islamic foreign ministers conference has ended in Dhaka with a call for greater unity and solidarity among the Muslim ummah [community]. The conference chairman and Bangladesh foreign minister, Mr A. R. Shamsu Doha, announced the close of the conference after an overnight session this morning.

The conference adopted an over 50-page final declaration incorporating the decisions, resolutions, and recommendations of the just-concluded meet. It also adopted a declaration known as the Dhaka declaration of human rights in Islam. The Dhaka declaration expressed the belief of the member states of the ICO in the Islamic shari'a [laws], (? reaffirmed) the cultural and historical role of the Islamic umma', and described the fundamental rights and freedom according to Islam as an integral part of the Islamic state.

SPA Report on Proceedings

LD111643 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2242 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Dhaka, 10 Dec (SPA) — The 14th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states members of the Islamic Conference Organisation unanimously demanded that a resolution be passed by the UN Security Council explicitly demanding the withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all occupied Arab territories. The conference, at the end of its meetings, condemned all measures aimed at altering the national identity and the cultural, religious, demographic, natural, and geographic character of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territory.

The conference demanded the removal of the settlements built by Israel in the occupied Arab territories. It urged the international community to adopt a firm stance in the face of Israel's continuing violations of the sanctity of the holy places.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference condemned the repressive and brutal actions by the Zionist authorities against the Palestinian inhabitants, especially the repeated process of evicting Palestinians from their homeland. It also condemned the Camp David accords. The conference denounced the hostile stance of the United States toward the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and its help to Israel through the strategic cooperation agreement by repeatedly using its veto at the Security Council to assist Israel.

The conference described the Zionist enemy annexing the Syrian Golan Heights as a hostile act. It condemned the hostile and repressive measures pursued by Israel against Syrian citizens. The conference reiterated its full support for Lebanon's independence and sovereignty and the unity of its people and territory and for all the measures that could achieve reconciliation among the Lebanese people. It demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. It called for support for Lebanon's effort to achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces the presence of which is not based on any legal Lebanese basis.

The conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries condemned the massacre committed by the Zionist enemy in the Sabra and Shatila camps which it described as a genocidal crime. The conference called on the member states to exert their efforts at international organizations to list the loss of life and property caused by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and to demand that compensation to be paid to them by Israel. It asked the Islamic six-member committee to adopt effective measures in all United Nations forums and all international gatherings to ensure the rejection of the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and to suspend Israel's membership, and for the United Nations to impose sanctions against it. The conference urged the formation of an international committee during the 39th United Nation General Assembly session to investigate the crimes carried out by Israel following its invasion of Lebanon. The conference once again condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa, for their continued racist, aggressive and colonialist policies and reaffirmed its call to break off all relations with the Zionist entity.

The conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries supported the Arab peace plan approved by the Fes summit in order reach a solution for the Palestinian problem and the Middle East question. The conference described Reagan's peace initiative in the Middle East as an initiative which disregards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and does not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The conference

saluted the Palestinian people for their direct resistance and steadfastness in confronting the Israeli enemy.

It appealed to the member states to extend urgent and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization to enable it to rebuild the Palestinian refugee camps. The conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions regarding the question of holy Jerusalem. It once again approved recommendations issued by previous sessions held by the Jerusalem Committee affirming its determination to maintain the Arab-Islamic character of the city of Jerusalem and to continue to work with determination to liberate the city and to restore it to Arab sovereignty. The conference called for increasing the financial, military, and information support for the Palestinian resistance and to exert all diplomatic efforts at the United Nations and its specialized agencies with the purpose of implementing resolutions regarding Jerusalem. It affirmed its categorical rejection of the Israeli policies bent on altering the geographical and demographic character, and the legal position of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

The conference condemned the Israeli authorities for constructing settlements and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and for intimidating and evicting the population. It appealed to the Islamic nations to give aid. The conference called for the adoption of measures necessary to enable the boards of both the fund and Islamic waqf to implement the scheduled visits to some Islamic countries during the next 6 months. It welcomed the establishment of the Islamic bureau for boycotting Israel. It called on the bureau to coordinate and cooperate with the relevant Islamic banking, commerce and finance organizations established by the Islamic conference to enable it to effectively fullfil its goal. The conference also called for speeding up the construction of the Islamic bureau for military coordination with Palestine to enable this bureau to tackle its mission in implementation of previous resolutions.

The conference praised the countries that issued commemorative stamps for Palestine. It affirmed its full support for the Palestinian cause and described it as the central cause for the whole Islamic nation. It appealed to the member countries to introduce Palestine and its geography as a compulsory subject in Islamic curriculla.

The conference condemned the Israeli project to construct a canal linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, stressing that this project constitutes a serious aggression against the legitimate rights, natural resources and vital interests of the Palestinian people and Jordan, in addition to threatening peace and security. It called on the countries to condemn this project and not to give aid which might enable Israel to implement it.

The conference expressed its deep concern for the deterioration in the Middle East as a result of the U.S. air attack against the Syrian positions in Lebanon, which increases the danger of a new confrontation in the region and threatens international peace and security.

The conference strongly condemned the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, and called on the United States to stop pursuing its aggressive policy. The conference asked the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Habib Chatti, to monitor the new developments in this concern and submit a report to the conference.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war, the conference recommended that the 14th Islamic summit ask the Islamic good offices committee to continue its efforts and to reinforce this effort to end this war and to achieve a just settlement. It renewed its appeal to both countries to immediately stop military operations and to withdraw their forces to the internationally accepted borders. The conference expressed its satisfaction with Iraq's acceptance of the resolutions of the Islamic Conference Organization and Security Council Resolution No 540. It appealed to Iran to respond to these resolutions and called on all the other members not to take any measure that might lead to the continuation of the conflict. It called on both parties to submit to the principles of Islamic law and appealed to both of them to submit an official list of prisoners of war to the International Red Cross. The conference decided to refer the subject of the Iraq-Iran conflict to the next summit conference.

The conference of the Islamic foreign ministers condemned the continuous Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, appealing to the member countries to consider the sovereignty of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity and its position as a nonaligned country. It strongly demmanded the complete withdrawal of the forces that invaded Afghanistan.

Concerning the Cypriot problem, the conference expressed its sincere belief that the interests of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus demand continued exploration of all the possibilities for reaching a just settlement through negotiations that guarantee Cyprus its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and its nature as a nonaligned country, within the framework of the 1977 and 1979 agreements between senior officials and the opening announcement of 1980 and the UN document of 1981 in this concern, which specifies the establishment of a federal state of two sects. The conference welcomed the insistence of the Turkish Islamic Cypriot community that they would not unite with any country except a federal unity with the Greek Cypriot community. It called on the member countries to adopt all the necessary measures for continued support of and effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people.

The conference affirmed anew the justice and legitimacy of the struggle of both the Namibian and South African peoples to liberate themselves from the colonial and racial tyranny that is practiced by the minority ruling regime in South Africa through the continuation of its illegal occupation of Namibia. It announced its complete support for the struggle of the peoples of Southwest Africa for their national independence.

The conference praised the work carried out by the Islamic committee of solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel and approved its program and recommendations. The conference urged the Islamic countries to respond to the appeals issued by the committee for assistance and to implement the programs laid down by the Sahel countries which are affected by the drought.

The conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers appealed to all countries to respond to the recommendations

calling for the establishment of nuclear-arms-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It strongly condemned the Israeli enemy's cooperation with the regime of racial discrimination of South Africa in the nuclear arms production and urged the member countries to intensify their efforts in the United Nations and other international forums to work for the establishment of nuclear-arms-free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia. The conference expressed its deep regret over the continuation of the arms race and called on the international community to establish effective measures to ensure the security of the countries that do not have nuclear arms against the use of these weapons or the threat of their use until disarmament is achieved the world over. It urged the two superpowers to continue their negotiations on curbing nuclear weapons. The conference asked Mr Habib Chatti to submit a report on developments in this matter to the coming 15th Islamic countries foreign ministers conference.

The conference condemned the Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installations and strongly denouced the Zionist enemy's aggressive policy toward the Islamic countries, demanding that the members of the organization take international law measures to prevent the recurrence of such aggressions.

The conference re-emphasized the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, its sovereignty over the Comoran island of Mayot, and its support to the legitimate political and diplomatic efforts being exerted to recover this island. It called on the French Government to enter into serious negotiations with the Government of the Comoro Islands to achieve this objective.

The conference requested from the general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to inform the French authorities of the organization's concern and to follow up the development of this issue.

The conference stressed the importance of implementing the resolutions taken on the problems of the Horn of Africa, including the problem of Eritrea, and on helping the oppressed people in that area. Called on the complete, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign forces from the area, and for a peaceful settlement of the problems of the Horn of Africa according to international law to ensure the inalienable right of self-determination to all peoples. It condemned the Ethiopian armed aggression on Somalia, demanded that Ethiopia immediately pull its forces out of the two areas it occupies and that it refrain from launching any fresh aggression that will threaten Somali sovereignty. It affirmed its moral and material support to Somalia in resisting this aggression

Regarding the Muslims of the Philippines, the conference called on the Philippines Government to implement the Tripoli Agreement in letter and spirit and to start holding negotiations with the Moro Liberation Front with the participation of the Islamic four-member ministerial committee. It called on the Moro Front and its leadership to adopt a unified stance before starting the new negotiations in order to be able to implement the Tripoli Agreement.

The conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries appealed for intensification of efforts to help refugees in all parts of the world. The conference asked Chatti [as received] to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the ICO and the United Nations.

At the same time, a new member was added to the ICO during this conference. It welcomed the birth of a new Islamic state, the state of Brunei.

The conference reiterated its emphasis on the need to establish a new, more equitable and suitable world system [word indistinct] presenting the Islamic point of view. It also stressed the need for the members of the ICO to continue the process of developing a wide scope of bilateral cooperation. It called on the ICO General Secretariat to continue to implement the information plan approved by the 11th Islamic Conference and urged the members to extend voluntary contributions to implement this plan.

In the sphere of communication, the conference recommended to the members to reduce the tariff for using the channels of artificial satellite to a level befitting the resources of the news agencies, to facilitate the means of modern communications to the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY. The conference acquainted the ministers with the recommendations put forward by the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs regarding the convening of a meeting of the ministers of information for the purpose of observing news agencies' problems at close range and for adopting the necessary measures to strengthn the position of the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY. Regarding the Islamic states broadcasting organization, the conference expressed its appreciation to the Kingdom and Kuwait and to all other states who volunteered contributions to bolster the activities of the organization and its programs.

The conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states reviewed the world economic situation. It stressed the need to adhere to an integrated program for world economy. It also affirmed its full support for the stance of the 77 group in its endeavor to reach an agreement on the comprehensive negotiations. The conference urged the members of the organization to fully cooperate among themselves to implement the action plan to strengthen economic cooperation among the ICO states. The conference expressed its anxiety about the continuing difficulties from which the world economy is suffering. It called on the developed countries to take immediate measures to achieve world economic recovery and to speed up the growth of the developing countries.

The Islamic foreign ministers conference emphasized the importance of agricultural and economic development in the Islamic world. The conference approved the resolution of the Islamic agriculture ministers meeting on the forming of a working team to ensure normal procedure in agricultural development. The conference also approved a number of resolutions on economic development. The conference appealed to the Islamic countries to offer the maximum assistance to those affected by the

earthquake that hit the YAR last year to relieve those suffering. The conference announced that ten Islamic countries have signed the agreement encouraging, protecting and ensuring investment among Islamic countries and urged the rest of the Islamic countries in the organization to speed up procedure to sign the agreement.

The conference expressed its appreciation for the benevolent contribution offered by the Kingdom and Kuwait to the Islamic Development Fund. The conference called for convening a similar meeting of representatives of development funds in the member countries to implement the resolutions adopted on the Islamic world development program. It appealed to the member countries that have not yet announced their contributions to the development program to contribute as soon as possible. It urged the member countries to offer assistance and aid to establish Islamic banks. The conference also appealed to the member countries, institutions and the International Institute for Islamic Banking and Economy to do everything possible to achieve progress and development in their constructive work.

The conference urged the organization members to quickly submit their observations on the basic statue of the national airlines federation project, which was prepared by the Kingdom. The conference also asked the ICO General Secretariat to call for a meeting of a group of experts to prepare the basic statue for the Islamic telecommunication federation and submit it to the 15th Islamic countries foreign ministers conference through the Islamic committee for economic, cultural and social affairs.

The conference noted with deep satisfaction the signing of ten members of the basic statue of the Islamic federation of ship owners, and entrusted the ICO with the task of conducting contacts with the Kingdom, which will host the headquarters of the federation, to appoint the first secretary general for the Islamic federation.

In the cultural field the conference adopted a number of resolutions aiming at the preserving Islamic arts and heritage. The conference also called on the Islamic solidarity fund to move quickly to offer the financial assistance needed to begin building the Islamic Niger University. The conference praised the government of Uganda for its approval of an Islamic working plan for the study programs and administration of the Islamic University in Uganda.

The conference asked the ICO and the Government of Uganda to sign a general agreement regarding the charter of an Islamic university and expressed its gratitude to the Kingdom and to Pakistan for their contribution to this project. It also appealed to the member countries to offer technical and financial support for establishing an Islamic university in Bangladesh, and included this project within the topics the coming Islamic summit will look into. The conference also agreed on implementing a number of projects in a number of Islamic countries.

The conference approved the setting up of a committee to study the proposals to form an international organization of Islamic women. The conference asked the General Secretariat to poll the members on the draft statute of the international committee for Islamic jurisprudence.

At the end of its meetings the 14th ICO foreign ministers meeting approved in principle a proposal that Arabic be the common language of Muslims in addition to their national languages in order to bolster the present efforts to expand and teach Arabic, which is the language of the Koran. They asked the Islamic organization for education, culture and science to take charge of the task of teaching Arabic and to spread Islamic culture among all member states to strengthen the bonds of cultural solidarity and cooperation among them.

The 14th ICO foreign ministers meeting today also decided to organize the second session for the Islamic solidarity sports session in 1985, on condition that it is held once every 4 years.

A resolution approved by the conference called on the ICO General Secretariat to contact the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to speed up the implimentation of the decision to set up the Islamic sports union. The conference recommended the holding of a constituent conference at the earliest possible time and urged all member states to send representatives from its olympic committees to take part in the proposed conference. Their resolution asked the ICO General Secretariat and the offices responsible for the union to follow up Islamic activities in all spheres of the union.

Ershad Assumes Presidency, Swears in Cabinet

BK110742 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, today assumed the office of president of the country by an amendment of the proclamation of 24 March 1982. The amended proclamation provides that the chief martial law administrator shall also be the president of Bangladesh. In pursuance of this provision, the CMLA assumed the office of the president. Signing of the amended proclamation by the CMLA took place at Bangabhaban in Dhaka at a simple ceremony. It was attended by high civil and military officials.

Earlier, Mr Assanuddin Chowdhury resigned the office of the presidency on personal grounds. The CMLA has dissolved his Council of Ministers. Later, all the members of the CMLA's Council of Ministers were sworn in as members of the presidential Cabinet retaining their own portfolios. The president administered the oath of office to the Cabinet ministers at a simple ceremony at Bangabhaban. The president and chief martial law administrator, Lt Gen H.M. Ershad is addressing the nation over radio and television at 0700 this evening.

Address to Nation

BK111536 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1300 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Address to nation by President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad —live]

[Text] In the name of God, the most merciful and compassionate. My dear countrymen: Peace be upon you. I come before you

today in another transition of the national life. The unlimited kindness of the great merciful God, the blessings of the people, and unrestrained confidence have been our principal means of running the administration of the country during the past 20 months. Within this short period of time, whenever necessary, I appeared before you in order to gain the confidence of the people. I firmly believe that for the greater interest of the nation and the people even today I will be successful in winning your blessings and confidence.

The 14th Islamic foreign ministers conference ended in Dhaka today. By the unlimited grace of God and the active cooperation of the people we have been able to successfully conclude this confierence. For this, I extend my immense gratitude to the great merciful God and my sincere greetings to the countrymen. The honor and fame for Bangladesh established in the world, especially in the Islamic world, for successfully holding this conference is undoubtedly a matter of great pride for all of us.

My dear countrymen, you know that when I took over the rein of administration on 24 March 1982 I did not, despite being lawful, take the powers of head of state only because I had to achieve several goals and objectives which were ahead of me. In the past 20 months we made untiring efforts to materialize those welfare goals and objectives. Today I can proudly say that through the adoption and implementation of welfare and realistic programs in different spheres of national life we have largely been successful in the attainment of those goals. You, especially those in rural Bengal, have yourself experienced the fruits of these successes.

We have taken the executive and judiciary to the doorsteps of the people. There has been growth in the country's economy. A country-wide spurt in activities and enthusiasm has been created. Confidence and a sense of security have been restored in people's life. At the same time, our prestige and respect in the world has been enhanced. We are committed to restoring democracy, the fundamental right of the people, while ensuring overall developmental efforts. People's participation in the administration is to be ensured very soon through the election of union councils, municpalities, and subdistricts.

Now we have reached a stage when I would like to dedicate myself fully to establish democracy in the country. And I have already taken the necessary steps to achieve this objective. I frankly invite all political parties and leaders to have talks with me to determine how this process can be expedited.

Meanwhile, it has been considered appropriate that [words indistinct]it is absolutely necessary for me to assume the responsibility of the president of the country to pave the way for transition to democracy and to complete the incomplete tasks of the government. That is why I have assumed the office of the presidency today.

My dear countrymen, what we need most in this critical moment of the national life is to move forward prudently with an attitude of unity and understanding. There is no room for a wrong step or failure now. I wholeheartedly believe that there has been a movement in the developmental efforts of the country and you will all move forward to maintain the success achieved by us so far on the way to transition to democracy. May God the meriful bestow on us all the power to serve the country. May God be your protector. Long live Bangladesh.

Meeting With Newsmen

BK121025 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The president and chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, had a free and frank exchange of views with the editors of national dailies and news agencies in Dhaka last night.

The president discussed with them various matters of national interest and professional problems including conditions conducive to the development of a truly free and responsible press. He also explained to them the reason for assuming the office of the president. He said this would open a new chapter and accelerate the process of establishing democracy in the country.

The information minister, Syed Najmuddin Hashim, was also present on the occasion.

AFP Account

BK120942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 12 (AFP) — Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad who declared himself Bangladesh president yesterday told newsmen here that dates he had set for presidential and parliamentary elections still stood, amid indications that a ban on political activities could be lifted soon.

Gen. Ershad announced on November 14 that he would hold presidential elections in May and a parliamentary election in November. The opposition has staged protest demonstrations against the plan, calling for a parliamentary vote first to determine the type of constitution for the country.

"Both election dates stand," Gen. Ershad said in a confused 15 minute meeting with foreign correspondents at the presidential palace here today:

"I am president, but I am not an elected president," he said. Home Minister Abdul Mahan Siddique said the "rescheduling of election is subject to discussion" but had not been discussed.

Asked if he could be a candidate, Gen Ershad replied "I have not said yes or no." Asked if he would lift the ban on political activity imposed after violent clashes with anti-government demonstrators here on November 28, Gen. Ershad said that he "would think about it later on."

He said that martial law would be lifted when things were "normal after the elections are over."

Sources close to the government said the ban on political activities reintroduced after last month's riots was likely to be lifted by Gen. Ershad in the next few days.

The sources said political leaders who had gone into hiding since the anti-government demonstrations were likely to be back in politics shortly following the release last night of eight political leaders. They included Sheikh Hasina Wajed, the leader of the Awami League and Begum Khalida Zia, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), who were under house arrest.

Major General Siddique told newsmen that two more women political leaders had been freed from house arrest. They were Matia Chowdhury and Ivy Rahman, both from the Awami League. Four other political leaders were still detained, Mr. Siddique said. He named them as Majedul Haq and Mustafizur Rahman of the BNP, Prof Muzaffar Ahmed of the National Awami Party "and another one."

When Mrs. Zia was held in "protective custody" last week, the government said she was in good health, but today military police refused to allow an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent to enter the military cantonment where she still lives.

"She is quite ill," he said, but no confirmation could immediately be obtained from a government spokesman. "She may have a cold or something," he said.

Mr. Siddique said that the authorities had searched for people against whom charges had been registered following the riots in Dhaka on November 28. He said that only eight "political people" had been arrested and others were being sought. "They are all in hiding but I think with the situation as today, that if there are requests coming, maybe the president may like to say 'alright let us forget,'" Mr. Siddique said.

In reply to a question he said that there had been contacts with Sheikh Hasina and Begum Zia during their period of detention but he would not reveal the content of the discussions. "I think that they can also see that probably no one is going to win, no one is going to gain anything if the situation of confrontation persisted," he said.

Meanwhile a ban imposed on the opposition daily newspaper *DAINIK DESH* after the November 28 riots has been lifted and the paper is likely to come out from tomorrow, a staffer said.

Protective Custody Order Withdrawn

BK1116l6 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] An official announcement in Dhaka tonight says the order of protective custody on Begum Khalida Zia and Sheikh Hasina Wajed has been withdrawn. The protective custody was imposed on them late last month. The ban on publication of *DAINIK DESH* has been lifted.

Proclamation of Third Amendment Order

BK120953 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has promulgated the proclamation third amendment order of 1983. The proclamation order provides among other things that the CMLA will be the president of Bangladesh. If the CMLA is unable to discharge the functions of the office of president on account of absence, illness or any other cause, those functions shall be performed by such a person as the CMLA may direct. It also provides that the CMLA may, at any time by order, notify in the official gazette to revive [as heard; Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali at 0100 GMT on 12 December carries an identical report, using the word "implement"(karjakar karte) rather than "revive"] the Constitution of the country, either in full or part, subject to such conditions, limitations, modifications, or amendments as may be specified by him in that order.

AFP Says Situation Calm After Border Clash

BK101402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 10 (AFP) — Local border guard commanders of Bangladesh and India "agreed to maintain peace" along the border at a "flag meeting" there following a clash yesterday in which three people died, a senior Home Ministry official said here today.

The incident, involving Indian BSF [Border Security Force] border guards and Bangladesh villagers in southeastern Chushtia District facing Indian state of West Bengal, also left several people wounded.

The largest-selling daily *ITTEFAQ*, quoting local officials, reported that the intruding BSF Indian guards died of mass beating after being caught by Bangladeshi villagers as they were trying to snatch some grazing cattle away from the villagers.

A third was saved by Bangladeshi border guards who had rushed to the scene from a nearby outpost, the reports said, while the fourth Indian guard managed to [word indistinct] back into India.

The BSF party had opened fire in a bid to flee back into Indian territory, the reports said. Four villagers were reportedly wounded and one of them, Babu Mandal, 30, reportedly died this morning in hospital.

The official, when contacted by AFP today, denied reports of tension along the western border.

He said things had calmed down after the flag meeting yesterday afternoon between the local commanders of BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] and BSF border guards to discuss petty border violations under the Indo-Bangladesh border rules. Both sides had agreed to maintain restraint and peace, he said.

The bodies of the two Indian guards, Biswanath Singh and Bhogoban Rana, brought to the district hospital in Chushtia for an autopsy were today taken to the border to be handed over to the Indian authorities.

The condition of the third guard, J.S. Singh, 22, who is in hospital, was said to be improving.

Chushtia District officials were not available on the telephone for confirmation or details.

The Chushtia deputy commissioner, the head of the district's civil administration, has been asked to lodge an official protest with his counterpart in Nadia District, west Bengal, about the incident.

(Meanwhile in Calcutta, India, BSF inspector-general W.G.J. Mudaliar said a gang of Bangladeshi criminals escaping with cattle from Indian had fired on a BSF chase (?party).

(The BSF personnel, he told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) agency, had earlier spotted the rustlers and given chase. He said the gang fired on the BSF posse after they entered Bangladeshi territory.)

Reportage on Talks With USSR's Arkhipov

Steel Industry Experts

BK090943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Soviet Union will send experts to go into various technical problems of India's steel industry. The Soviet first deputy prime minister, Mr Arkhipov, made the offer when he met the steel and mines minister, Mr N.K.P. Salve, in New Delhi.

Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the Soviet ambassador in India, Mr Arkhipov said India's voice as a staunch supporter of peace and progress is making powerful impact on the world situation. He wished India all success in emerging as a great power.

Andropov Invitation

BK091647 Hong Kong AFP in English 1628 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 9 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been invited to visit the Soviet Union by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov, an Indian Foreign Ministry source disclosed here today.

The trip could take place this spring when an Indian cosmonaut will accompany Soviet colleagues on a mission of the Soyuz space craft, the source added.

Mr. Andropov is scheduled to visit India early next year, although it was thought here he might be unlikely to make the journey in light of his reportedly failing health.

The invitation was transmitted by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister I.K. Arkhipov who is currently on an official visit to India for a meeting of the Soviet-Indian Commission on Trade Protocol.

Mr. Arkhipov, however, was said to have spent much of the week in discussions with President Zail Singh, Mrs. Gandhi, and Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee.

The failure of U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in Geneva was said to be at the heart of the discussions, Indian commentators said. They added that officials here were critical of the Soviet Union's unilateral suspension of the talks, believing that East-West dialogue is now more important than ever.

Signing of Protocols

BK091614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed in New Delhi today three protocols on trade, cooperation in science and technology, and oil exploration. The protocols followed the 4-day meeting of the Indo-Soviet joint commission.

Under the trade protocol, India's exports to the Soviet Union will touch the highest mark of 20 billion rupees next year.

The protocol on science and technology covers several new areas including lasers, biotechnology, geology, and physics.

Under the accord on oil exploration, intensified drilling operations will be taken up in the Ranaghat-Jaguli-Krishnanagar area in West Bengal and the repair work of sick wells in Gujarat will be speeded up.

Speaking at the signing ceremony the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said the joint commission meeting proved extremely fruitful.

The first Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr Arkhipov, said the protocols took care of not only the immediate prospects of cooperation but also the long-term goals running to the 90's.

11 December Departure

BK111016 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The first Soviet deputy prime minister, Mr Arkhipov, left New Delhi for Moscow this morning. Expressing satisfaction at the outcome of his visit, he told newsmen that he had fruitful discussions with the Indian leaders. He was seen off at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Minister on 'Infiltrators' From Bangladesh

BK091029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Several thousand infiltrators from Bangladesh have been apprehended by the border security force in the first 9 months of this year. Giving this information in the Rajya Sabha today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr A.A. Rahim, said they were detected in the border areas of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

UNI Cited on Fortifications at Golden Temple

BK100940 Hong Kong AFP in English 0915 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 10 (AFP) — Punjab Governor Bhairav Dutt Pande was due to leave here later today after consultations yesterday with President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on ways to handle the sensitive situation in the northwestern Indian state.

The Sikh Akali Dal party and hardliners in the Sikh autonomy movement were meanwhile reported to be digging trenches and setting up observation posts in the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar city.

The Golden Temple, built in the 16th century, is the holiest Sikh shrine. Sikh militants' leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, wanted for a number of offences, is currently holed up in a hostel within the temple complex.

Governor Pande also met yesterday with Home Affairs Minister Prakash Chandra Sethi and top officials and advisers to the government. Official sources maintained that the visit was pre scheduled and Mr. Pande had not been summoned.

Observers however believed that the talks stemmed from recent demands in the Indian parliament for drastic action in Punjab. MP's also called for the arrest of Mr. Bhindranwale from the Golden Temple, where like other places of worship, police in India do not normally enter.

The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA reported today that trenches had been dug on one side of the main entrance to the Golden Temple and temple authorities had been fortifying them with sandbags. An observation tower manned round the clock had also been raised. Para-military troops were frisking people on roads leading to the temple, UNI said.

Police and para-military forces also continued to comb vast areas of Amritsar District for criminals and other vagrants. The operations, resumed yesterday after a brief lull, yielded an undisclosed quantity of arms and illegal ammunition. Official sources would also not specify the number of persons detained, reports from Chandigarh, the Punjabi capital, said.

Top enforcement officials were also making checks on border posts in Amritsar and adjoining Gurdaspur District. The inspections follow complaints of large-scale smuggling and gun-running along the Pakistani border.

In another related development, the Indian Supreme Court upheld the detention of an Akali faction leader. A five-judge bench yesterday disagreed with the Punjab and Haryana high court and held that the government was justified in detaining Jagdev Wingh Talwandi.

Mr. Talwandi was detained last October 3 under the criminal security act, which provides for detention without trial for up to a year. The high court quashed the detention on November 29.

Policeman Killed in 10 Dec Tripura Attack

BK111621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] In Tripura, one police constable was killed and another injured when a gang of armed extremists attacked (Kamalghat) police outpost near Agartala last night. Giving this information, the inspector general of police, Mr Ghafoor, told our correspondent that combing operations are on to trace them.

Zia on Move To Recognize Turkish-Cypriot State

BK101529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pakistan is actively considering the question of recognizing the northern Turkish-Cypriot state. This was stated by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq during an informal talk with newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon. He said:—Our sympathies are with the Turkish-Cypriots.

Yaqub Khan, ICO Officials Arrive 11 December

BK111128 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, returned to Karachi this afternoon after leading a Pakistani delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers' conference at Dhaka. The Kuwaiti minister for awqaf, Ahmad Sa'd al-Jasir, also arrived in Karachi. A number of other delegates from Malaysia, Turkey, and Niger and from ICO Secretariat also arrived in Karachi this afternoon on their way back home after attending the Dhaka conference.

The Kuwaiti minister is on his way to Islamabad where he will meet the federal minister for relgious affairs; the chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology, and the chief justice of the Federal Shari'a Court. He will attend the ICO science and technology conference beginning in Islamabad on Tuesday, and also visit Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar.

The director general of the ICO educational, scientific, and cultural organization, Prof (Abdul Hadi Abu Taalib), told newsmen at the Karachi Airport that the Dhaka conference was a great success because all member countries of the ICO were represented there. He said that besides political issues involving Muslim countries, the conference also studied economic, educational, and cultural problems with a view to building strong cooperation among them.

Saudi Defense Minister Arrives En Route to Jakarta

LD092212 Riyadh SPA in English 1914 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Islamabad Dec. 9 SPA — Saudi Second Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Karachi this evening on his way to Indonesia, it was officially announced here tonight.

On his arrival in Karachi Prince Sultan was greeted by the military governor of Sind Province, Saudi Ambassador to Pakistan Lt. General Tawfiq Khalid 'Ali Madar and high-ranking Pakistani officials.

Prince Sultan is scheduled to leave for Jakarta on Sunday.

Departs 11 December

BK111029 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The Saudi Arabian defense minister, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, left Karachi this morning for Jakarta. The Sind governor, Lieutenant General S. M. Abbasi, saw him off at the airport.

12 December Bomb Blasts in Kuwait Reported

GF121226 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] An explosive charge went off at the building housing the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait today, which resulted in serious losses and in the collapse of part of the main building of the embassy. Another blast also took place at Kuwait airport and caused the death of at least one person and injuries to many others. Another bomb blast went off at the American residential compound in Kuwait which caused severe and direct losses.

The blast, which was aimed against the U.S. Embassy, was carried out by a booby-trapped truck. No side, so far, has claimed responsibility for these blasts. It was reported later that there was also another bomb blast aimed against the French Embassy in Kuwait and caused serious losses.

Khomeyni Discusses Guardians Council Tasks

LD111616 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Imam Khomeyni today received theologians and jurists of the Council of Guardians. In a detailed speech, Ayatollah Safi spoke about the activities of the Council of Guardians: The Council of Guardians is exerting its utmost efforts to Islamicize the system. It has already proved itself in its defense of the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The Council of Guardians was attacked for having rejected some laws. However, the very same people who once applied pressure on us later expressed satisfaction with our decisions. He added: We intend to safeguard the prestige of Islam, the Islamic Republic, and the revolution and to become exemplary in the world by passing Islamic laws.

Imam Khomeyni then said: [announcer-read] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is important that we intend to implement issues in accordance with Islamic law. Consequently, if we happen to have made a mistake in the past, we must openly state that we made a mistake. Any vascillating by the ulema from one judgment to another constitutes precisely this. When one theologian revokes his judgment, it means that he has made a mistake and is admitting it. The theologians of the Council Of Guardians and members of the Supreme Judicial Council should also behave in this way. If they make a mistake on an issue, they should openly state that they made an error; they should admit it. After all, we are not all innocent.

Before the revolution, I believed that once the revolution succeeded then there would be honest people to carry out the tasks at hand in accordance with Islam. Therefore I repeatedly stated that the clergy would leave and attend to their own profession. However, I later realized that this was not the case; most of them were dishonest people. As a result, I realized that my statement was inaccurate. I later stated quite clearly that I had made a mistake. This is because we intend to implement Islam. Accordingly, in this connection, I may have said something yesterday, changed it today, and will again change it tomorrow. This does not mean that simply because I made a statement yesterday, I should adhere to it. Today I am saying that as long as Islamic decrees remain unimplemented, as long as we lack competent individuals to act in accordance with Islam, then the ulema should continue with their jobs.

It does not elevate the prestige of the ulema if they become president or adopt other positions; it is to carry out their duty that they hold such positions. We must not forget anything, because we all desire to implement Islam. At present I do not have any worries because I know most of the people; I know that they are mostly committed and believers. My worry stems from the possibility that we may be weakened in our resolve and not take enough care in implementing Islam, since we will face certain problems later. This could lead to something like the issue of the Constitution: Everyone worked hard to lay the foundation of the Constitution, then a few dictatorial politicians claimed that they supported the Constitution, took over the government, and then turned every Majlis session into something worse than the previous one.

Today I have no fear. My only fear is that we may fail to hand over things to the next generation in a consolidated manner. My fear is that we may become apprehensive of what foreigners say and then show weakness in implementing God's decrees. We must hand over everything to the next group in the same consolidated manner it is in today. They too must try to pass things on to future groups as they find them. We must strengthen the foundations and then hand them over to the next group, so that we cannot be considered as having failed before God. We must not display any weakness; we must not be afraid of what any foreign radio or government says. Foreign radios are expected to insult us. The day that the United States starts praising us should be lamented. The day Carter and Reagan praise us would show that we are doing something wrong. They should insult us, while we unswervingly carry out our tasks.

With regard for no one else, the Guardian Council must have regard only for God. Preliminary decrees must be issued and further decrees must be issued when necessary, being God's decrees. We must consolidate the foundations as of today. The Council of Guardians and the Supreme Judicial Council, as well as the Majlis and the government, must act to lay a strong foundation. If we are to adhere to Islam, we must think of the future and form it. Try not to show any weakness, such as we witnessed during the Constitution.

Thank God, today is different from the period of the Constitution, when good people were in a minority. Today you form the majority; only a few people have deviated. I have already stated that in the coming elections everything must be based on Islamic foundations. Those elected should be people who are useful to Islam and the Islamic Republic; they must believe that Islam is good; they must not simply express the idea without believing it. After all, a great many people in the early stages of the revolution claimed to adhere to Islam. Needless to say, the official non-Muslim minorities should be lawfully elected. Having said that, the individuals who are elected by the people should be known to them; people must take into account their prerevolution and postrevolution records; it is only then that people should vote for them. Therefore the issue is whether the individual is good rather than whether he belongs to a certain group, is knowledgeable, belongs to a party or is a bazaar tradesman — these no longer

constitute preconditions. The important thing is the standards set by Islamic laws.

We must safeguard the Majlis. The very first session of the Majlis after the inception of the Constitution was not bad; perhaps it was even good. However, it gradually led to a point where the authorities would appoint certain individuals. Consequently, we must try to make the second stage better than the first. People should undertake greater participation; they should participate in affairs and not be influenced by anyone. People must consult with the ulema and individuals they trust and then vote for anyone they wish.

People must not become apathetic. If this happens, we will all fail. The people themselves must not allow bullies to interfere or incompetent individuals to interfere. If a group of individuals got together and elected incompetent people, the people must refuse to vote for them. Even if nobody realized this, the Majlis must not accept them. It is everybody's duty to take part in the elections, without being influenced by anyone. It is only when they consult others and understand who is useful to Islam that they should vote for individuals. If certain individuals are suspect or if deviated individuals nominate themselves, people must not vote for them.

We must maintain our Majlis and ensure that it is a basis for good government. If people have any complaints against me they must not grow cool toward Islam. If I have committed an offense, how does this relate to Islam? If the people want Islam independence and freedom as well as freedom from being dominated by the East and the West, they must take part in the elections; they must participate in events. If an oppressor commits an offense, it should not be attributed to Islam. Therefore, we must take measures to eliminate oppression and oppressor. If it is noticed that offenses have been committed in this Majlis session or that injustices have been committed against certain individuals, we must increase our efforts to eliminate offenses and oppressions. We must not withdraw from the scene because once we do that oppression will grow. Therefore, we must step up our participation and increase our involvement in events. God grant you strength and prosperity. God bless you all.

Velayati Calls ICO Resolution on War 'Worthless'

LD101804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Following the adoption of the resolution by the political committee of the Islamic conference which, influenced by reactionary regimes, was adopted without any consideration for the logical viewpoints of the Islamic Republic of Iran and resulted in the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran leaving the committee in protest, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told our correspondent that the reactionary countries taking part in this conference concentrated their efforts on passing a resolution on the imposed war and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. From the very beginning, in our discussions and meetings, we announced that any moves to view this issue should be fair and should take note of our rightful stands, considering the countless crimes committed by the Iraqi regime against our nation. Otherwise any resolution passed would be worthless in our view and would not be accepted by us.

Mr Velayati added that the resolution adopted by the political committee not only does not include just measures to end the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, but it also ignores the just rights of the Iranian nation; it attempts to cover up the crimes committed by that regime, including attacks on residential areas, the killing of innocent civilians, the use of chemical bombs, attacks on oil installations, and the pollution of marine life, and it protects the Iraqi regime. In our view, it is worthless and does not affect our decision to continue our just and legitimate fight on the battlefronts against the aggressor.

Musavi Comments on Cabinet Session, OPEC

LD112211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Interview with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi by unidentified correspondent following 11 December Cabinet meeting — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent]Mr Musavi: Tell us about the most important issues discussed at this morning's Cabinet session?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: We discussed political and economic reports. We had a detailed report on the Islamic conference and on the very constructive role of the Iranian delegation concerning the issues of Tripoli and north Lebanon. We had an analysis of the situation in Lebanon and the aggressive forces that are there.

[Correspondent] Concerning oil issues, the recent OPEC conference did not agree on a new level of production or a new price nor was the new secretary general elected. What are the policies of the Government of the Islamic Republic in this field in the framework of OPEC activities?

[Musavi] As we have announced before, we cannot remain silent and watch the countries that are America's servants increase their production and reduce the price of oil to please their master and to ameliorate economic crises in the West in order to protect their thrones and their rotten regimes which are dependent upon big powers. Naturally, oil belongs to all Muslims. It belongs to all the oppressed nations and governments. It cannot be used as a toy in their hands and it cannot be put so freely at the disposal of great powers.

In the OPEC conference we strongly defended an increase in the price of oil and a reduction in the level of production. We made many constructive proposals to OPEC, because, on the whole, we regard OPEC as useful and we consider that organization to be effective for the oil producing countries.

Concerning the issue of the secretary general, we have not given up what we said, because it is our right. Of course, there has certainly been an attempt to reach an agreement so that Iran would give up its right. But according to the policy that has been adopted on this issue and which has been followed by our brother Gharazi, we believe that if it is Iran's turn to hold the post of

OPEC secretary general, naturally, this should be implemented. Otherwise, this issue will remain unresolved for a long time.

Tudeh Party Members Trial Resumes 10 December
LD101127 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA — The third session of the public trial of the members of the military wing of the outlawed and pro-Soviet Tudeh Party, opened at the Islamic revolution's military tribunal here this morning.

The session which was headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Reyshahri, investigated file of Seyyed Mohammad Moa'zez, a member of the military branch of the treacherous Tudeh Party, and seven of his collaborators.

The prosecutor of the military tribunal read the individual and collective charges against the accused and requested the head of the tribunal to pass on the sentence for them on the basis of Islamic jurisprudence.

Those who were in trial were, Rahim Sadeq Zadeh, Seyyed Mahmoud Mofidi, Colonel Hassan Azarfar, Mohammad Amin Moqaddasi, Police Colonel Abolqasem Afraie, Colonel Kheyrollah Iran-Nejad and retired Captain Rahim Shamsi. They were all arrested from April 30 till May 9, 1983.

Trial of the members of secret military wing of the treacherous Tudeh Party started here last week. The ex-commander of the Navy, Bahram 'Afzali, arrested last spring, was tried on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Defendants Testify, Trial Adjourns
LD102201 Tehran IRNA in English 1953 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA — The trial of two more members of the secret military wing of the Tudeh Party adjourned at the military tribunal of the Islamic revolution today. Colonel Hassan Azarfar and Colonel Mohammad Amin Moqadassi both confessed to charges of gathering secret military information for the Tudeh Party, which was then sent to Soviet officials by the party's leadership.

The tribunal, chaired by the Islamic judge, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Reyshahri, will hold its (?next) session on Monday.

Eight members of the secret military wing sat in the dock here today. They were Mohammad Moa'zez (civilian), Colonel Seyyed Maohmoud Mofidi, Colonel Hassan Azarfar, Colonel Mohammad Amin Moqaddasi, retired Police Colonel Abolqasem Afraie, Colonel Kheyrollah Iran-Nejad and retired Captain Rahim Shamsi.

The secretary general of the defunct Tudeh Party, Nureddin Kianuri, and the chief organiser of the secret military wing, Mahdi Partovi appeared in court as witnesses.

Mohammad Mo'azez told the tribunal he was in (?fact) a member of a branch office of the KGB rather than a political party.

"With our arrest and the unveiling of the treacheries and spying activities of our party the deceptive mask was pulled down from the ugly face of the Soviet Union."

"I do not intend to defend myself," Moa'zez said, "I accept the charges read by the prosecutor....I will accept any verdict decided against me, even execution."

He also said that he had hidden more than 100 weapons and (?hand) grenades stolen by the members of the secret wing in his home on the orders of the party.

He said he cooperated with the Marxist Fedayeen Khalq organisation in 1976. He got familiar with the Tudeh Party later and joined the "Navid organisation," where he first met with Mahdi Partovi.

After the Islamic revolution he was in charge of recruiting and establishing contact with militarymen who were interested in the Tudeh.

Kianuri and Partovi confirmed the statements made by Moa'zez. Kianuri said that he had ordered the hiding of all weapons taken from the barracks during the Islamic revolution when he first returned to Iran on May 18, 1979. He said that he was told that the party had about 200 to 300 fire-arms and a greater number of hand grenades.

Colonel Hassan Azarfar said in his defence he was first attracted to the Tudeh during the Bazargan government because "I felt that he could not steer the ship of a popular revolution towards salvation."

He said that when he first joined, he "only" (gathered) reports on the affairs of the officers academy. Azarfar also said he introduced three other officers, including two colonels, for membership in the party.

At the time of his arrest he also had secret reports on the Iraqi imposed war which fell into the hands of the Islamic revolution's Guards.

"For my acts of treason, I will accept any punishment decided by the court," he said.

Colonel Mohammad Amin Moqaddasi told the tribunal he gathered reports for the Tudeh on his area of duty in Kordestan. He said he had committed an act of treason and would accept the courts verdict.

Further Report
LD121142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The trial of the members of one of the underground military wings of the treacherous and defunct Tudeh party by the Islamic Revolution military tribunal ended at 1200 today with the holding of the fourth session.

In today's trial, which began at 1000, accused number eight Rahim Shamsi began his own defense. He said: In the wake of the victory of the Islamic Revolution I came under the influence of the slogans carried by *MARDOM*, which was voicing its defense of the Islamic Republic. Consequently, I reported to the Tudeh Party office. After a while I was introduced to Mo'azez, the person responsible for the military wing.

After this defense, the army Islamic Revolution prosecutor began his defense of the indictment and referred to the contradiction between the accused's membership of the party and his alias in the party.

Expressing his repentance for his past deed, the accused, having nothing to say in reply, accepted the charges against him. He said: My statement was not intended to be in my own defense. I will accept with open arms whatever the court decides for me.

Khamene'i Warns U.S. To Stay Out of Region

LD111833 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Ceremonies to mark the second anniversary of the martyrdom of the holy theologian Martyr Ayatollah Dastgheyb were held in Shiraz this afternoon in the presence of President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council, thanking the people and responsible officials for their steadfastness in fighting the enemies, elaborated on the aims of efforts by international delegations to negotiate an end to the imposed war: Today, we would like to tell all the world that Iraq has proved that the war will not end by peaceful measures. For us, any solution that would denegrate Islam, the Koran, and a great nation would not be acceptable in any way. He emphasized: To achieve victory, we will use all human and military means and will employ all our facilities and equipment in this way. But, I should say that, unlike the regime of Iraq, we will not resort to unlawful and illegitimate ways of gaining victory. He added: Of course, if the present Iraqi regime leaves the battlefield and if its rulers are punished, it is obvious that the war would end.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council, commenting on the threat made by America to intervene in the region, said: We are capable of closing down the Strait of Hormuz, the day we decide that our interests demand such a measure and if the Iraqi regime and its allies damage our economic interests. He added: Of course, American strategists and rulers are wise enough to avoid such a danger. But if the day comes when America enters this region, we would cut off the hands of the servants of America and its allies. We will not allow America to enter this region, and we will not allow its allies to live freely. We will use legitimate means to protect the honor of this nation.

At the end of his speech, Mr Khamene'i referred to the need to maintain unity and uniformity in the forces and recounted the problems facing the nation. He stressed the hopeful future of the Islamic Revolution and the need for training scientists and technicians in all fields: We should reach self-sufficiency in food supplies as well as in essential means of our livelihood. Therefore, the government should take advantage of the cooperation of the people and direct all its efforts that way.

Shiraz Airbase Inspection

GF111900 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Excerpts] our country's president arrived in Shiraz to participate in memorial services for Ayatollah Dastgheyb. After inspecting the guard of honor and meeting the people who had come to receive him at the airport, he went to the Air Force base where he explained the object of his visit to our correspondent:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. There are a number of aims: to participate in the memorial service for Martyr Ayatollah Dastgheyb, to meet the noble people of Shiraz, and to inspect the military centers, including the land forces, the Air Force, and the Guards Corps.

According to the Central News Agency, Mr Khamene'i attended a gathering of pilots and men at the 7th Air Combat Base and delivered a speech. He said that it was a great pleasure for him to meet them in their own house and in the courtyard of their glories. As a representative of the people, he said, I sincerely thank you all and all the brothers who in this air region shared in the combat and transport flights, whether pilots, mechanics, commissioned officers, or members of the staff.

The president added that today the people of our country are happy with our Armed Forces and are thankful to them. This is a great honor for you, he said. The head of the Supreme Defense Council said that throughout history, military forces were in the hands of authorities, who used to face the people, and today also in many parts of the world the situation is the same. This does not mean that the armies of those tyrants were made up of bad people but they used to take advantage of their good traits. Do you think that atomic energy and other natural powers are bad? These are not bad. What is bad are those cowards who take advantage of their good qualities for bad purposes. You people with your efforts have discarded the bad things and now your pure and sincere spirits are in the service of human beings with high aims and objectives, he said.

The president reminded them that those who consider the army of the Islamic Republic a unique army are speaking the truth. At this very airfield one of your aircraft staged a maneuver and your commanding officer said that you are the sons of Islam and soldiers of God. He stressed the fact that now you are the sons of Islam and sons of religion and your glories will be doubled when you make the best use of the things in your hands. You must realize that the short period of independence we have had should be turned into a long period.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council also said that training should be in our own country. The Air Force, made up of young men who love this force and can implement the holy aims of Islam, should become a model for the armies of the world. Your work is more than the other forces in the area and the level of the work, capability of work and faith, and your interest in the work

are unique, he said. But you can improve upon it and you should take maintenance and repair work seriously.

He continued: We have decided that we will fight with what we have and we should maintain our existence with it. If the needs for power are such that big powers make us humble, then we do not want that power. We do not want to face other countries in a state of disgrace and humility so they might think we are in need of them. We should do what 4 years ago the world could not even imagine. Inside and outside the country the impression was that this revolution and this system is not going to stay. However, they have been disappointed because this system has today revealed its strength without money or economic and industrial strength. The thing that has stabilized this system are men who are going to stay and go from strength to strength.

The head of the Supreme Defense Council added: We want this independence, standing on our own feet and relying on the faith of the people. Everybody has the responsibility to improve your training; supervisors, pilots, and those who are strong should help. Commanders and other responsible people should open up pilot classes. They should train and expand. You should make use of your initiative. What you can understand with your intelligence and capability you should improve upon. You should give great importance to training in the Air Force as well as repair and maintenance. Try to economize and expand on what we have. We need to stand on our own feet in the field of repair, maintenance, and inventions.

While expressing his satisfaction over the Air Force, he said: Our dear brothers in this region should try to learn the spirit of the revolution. Knowledge of Islamic commentaries and the holy Koran is very important and it will make you happy and hopeful. It makes you in the presence of God as one whom God loves.

The president and the delegation then inspected the airbase. Commanding officers also submitted their respective reports on the Air Force. Later they all left the airbase with the governor general of Fars and the Friday imam of Shiraz.

IRNA Account

GF111730 Tehran IRNA in English 1716 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Shiraz, Dec. 11, IRNA — President Khamene'i today lauded a group of air force pilots and tenchnical personnel of the Iranian Air Force as soldiers of the army of Islam. He also called on the technical personnel of the air force to do their best for an uptimum maintenance of available aircraft as a first step to self-sufficiency.

Khamene'i who was speaking at a military air base here said that a commitment to self-sufficiency which has become a national policy dictum is not fulfilled by mere avowals and rhetorics but rather by practical work. He also expressed appreciation to the air force personnel here for their devoted services in the battle-fronts. He said to the group of the air force personnel that the social and political system in Iran is firmly established solely for its populist qualities and that a principal commitment of government administrators is to maintain the same qualities, while relying on the masses.

During his stay here today President Khamene'i also visited the various parts of the base as he was flanked by chief of joint staff General Qasem-'Ali Zahirnezhad, commander of the air force Colonel Hushang Seddiq and Majlis deputies from Fars Province.

During his visit to the base a commander of Shiraz fighter base noted to the president that since the outbreak of the war the pilots of the base had downed 43 Iraqi planes in operation areas.

Air Force Commander on Combat Readiness

GF101729 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA — Iran has not received even one fighter plane from any country all through its thirty three month old war with Iraq, said the air force commander, Pilot Colonel Hushang Seddiq. This is while, he said, the Iraqi regime has received a great number of Mirage, MIG 25, Super Etendard aircraft and missiles from the West or the East during the same time, so considering that Iraq had a great number of fighter bombers of various Tupolov kinds in the beginning of the war, it follows that the Iranian Air Force was of a very high standard to the extent that it could paralyse the Iraqi Air Force during the war and make it ask for more from superpowers.

Speaking on the propaganda about Super Etendard aircraft and the results which Western powers hoped to reap out of the propaganda, the commander said that the Iranian forces did not consider this as an important issue. It was just a propaganda maneuver of the Western world against the Islamic Republic aimed at deviating the public opinion from the victories of the Islamic defenders in the battlefields and strengthening the morale of the demoralised Iraqi troops. Their other goal, he went on, was to create a market for their aircraft and weaponry, and above all, to strengthen the morale of Persian Gulf sheykhdoms who had helped Iraq since the start of the war and were frightened of the victories of Islamic defenders and of the expansion of the Islamic revolution in the region. He stressed that the Iranian Air Force had numerous ways for countering the Super Etendard aircraft.

Talking about the unfounded reports by the media of global imperialism that only a few of the total 77 F-14 aircraft of the Islamic Republic were combat ready, Colonel Seddiq said that they always tried to mislead the public opinion by their false propaganda. Their target, he said, was to boost the morale of the Iraqi military personnel and of their lackeys in the region. This is while, he emphasised, Iraq, itself, being aware of the fighter planes existence, strongly refrained from air clashes.

Elaborating on the operations of the air force outside the Iranian border strips, the commander warned that if the Iraqi air planes once again dared to target Iran's sensitive and vital resource [words indistinct] penetrate into Iraqi territory and smash Iraq's vital facilities.

Arabic Report

GF120700 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The commander of the Air Force has noted that this force — while getting instructions from the leader of the Islamic Revolution, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces — will devastate all remaining strategic resources of the Saddamist regime if the ruling regime in Iraq undertakes any measure against the vital resources of the Islamic Iran.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,568

LD091734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Communique No 1,568 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. An exchange between the forces of Islam and the disintegrating Saddamist forces continued yesterday on the northwestern border fronts of the country. Thanks to the fire of our combative units in the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational sectors on the supply routes, trenches, foxholes, and heavy weapons emplacements of the enemy, two bases of the Saddamists were totally destroyed, three other bases were 50 percent damaged, enemy vehicle movements were halted, two tanks, two trucks loaded with troops, five slit trenches, and one supply bridge of the Iraqi forces were destroyed, and over 20 mercenaries were killed.

Exchange of fire continued in the Marivan operational sector and our warriors prevented the movements and activities of the enemy units. The fire of our warriors in this region destroyed a number of trenches of the Iraqi infantry troops and killed several of their troops. Thanks to the fire of our units in the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam on artillery and tank emplacements of the enemy, the Saddamists' fire was silenced and the activities of their engineering vehicles were halted. In addition, a number of Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded.

Exchange of fire continued along the lines of contact on the southern fronts yesterday, being more intense in the Zeyd sector. The forces of Islam positioned on the southern fronts opened fire on columns of trucks, concentration points, engineering plants, and machinery and trenches of the Saddamist forces and inflicted losses and casualties on them. The enemy losses on these fronts included destruction of two vehicles, two ammunition depots, four slit trenches and foxholes,and one observation post.

Abadan residential districts yesterday came under enemy long-range artillery fire, as a result four houses were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,569

LD101734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Communique No 1,569 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, the battles fought by the combatants of Islam against blasphemous Saddamists continued on the Piranshahr and Marivan fronts with exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire. Our powerful forces continued to fortify their defensive positions, guarded the regions under their protection, opened intensive artillery fire on the positions and supply routes of the Iraqi forces, monitored enemy troop movements, and halted the engineering activities of the Saddamist forces. The defenders of Islam also dispatched patrol groups, carried out reconnaissance missions, and dealt timely blows to the Saddamist forces, thus foiling the activities of the enemy. The damages sustained by the Iraqi forces on these fronts include the destruction of part of a motor pool and considerable damage to several bases in the Piranshahr region, and also destruction of two engineering vehicles and parts of the Iraqi positions in the Panjwin region.

On the southern and western border fronts, sporadic exchanges of fire continued between our forces and the enemy. While carrying out defensive operations and continuing with fortification of their defensive positions, our forces returned the fire of the Saddamist mercenaries and stopped enemy fire to a large extent by opening fire on infantry, tank, and artillery positions of the enemy. Our forces also prevented the Iraqi forces from completing their positions. On each front, a number of personnel and heavy and light weapons positions belonging to the mercenary forces of Saddam were destroyed with their crews.

On the Abadan front, the combatants of Islam returned enemy fire, fired on Saddamist positions and fortifications, silenced their fire, killed a number of Saddamist mercenaries, and destroyed six foxholes and trenches and observation posts by setting them on fire. Yesterday, as a result of heavy arms fire on the city of Abadan, Iraqi forces inflicted damage on parts of the city hospital and three houses.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,570

LD111807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Communique No 1,570 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, on the northwestern fronts, the combatants of Islam were in full control of their defensive positions and sectors and crushed enemy movements

with heavy artillery fire. In the Panjwin sector, an enemy unit trying to penetrate our positions was forced to retreat after suffering losses and casualties by our heavy artillery fire. In the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational sectors, exchanges of fire continued. Our forces prevented enemy engineering activities and destroyed an excavation vehicle and several enemy trenches. Also opening fire on an enemy convoy on the Khormal road, they destroyed several enemy vehicles and killed or wounded a number of the Saddamist mercenaries. Enemy movements on the [name indistinct] and Darband road were halted by our fire; several enemy vehicles were damaged and at least 20 Saddamists were killed.

Exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the southern fronts. It was more intense in the Zeyd sector. On one of the southern fronts, enemy patrols were spotted by the forces of Islam and fled after suffering losses, thanks to our forces' fire. Yesterday, long range enemy fire on the residential areas of Abadan damaged several houses and set parts of the city on fire.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Free Voice of Iran on New Military Organization

GF101740 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The center for unity of the Armed Forces of Iran went into operation today. The center was formed by a number of Iranian officers who have been forced to leave their homeland as a result of the vengefulness of Khomeyni's regime.

The formation of the center is considered to be an attempt to create a center for unity among the Iranian soldiers who are currently spread around the world. The official operations of the center begins today, 10 December.

One of the founders of the center, in an interview with our correspondent, said that the new effort is to form communication lines between the military personnel who consider themselves members of a nationalist organization known as the Iranian Armed Forces. The center is an independent and nationalist organization and is not affiliated with any political organization abroad. According to the founders, the center wishes for the establishment of nationalist rule based on the 1906 Iranian Constitution and its amendments.